

Due to gains during the processing of crude oil, the product yield from a barrel of crude oil is more than 100%.

Table 2.1
Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products from a Barrel of Crude Oil, 1978–96^a
(percentage)

Year	Motor Gasoline	Distillate fuel oil	Jet fuel	Liquified petroleum gas	Other ^b
1978	44.1	21.4	6.6	2.3	29.6
1979	43.0	21.5	6.9	2.3	30.3
1980	44.5	19.7	7.4	2.4	30.0
1981	44.8	20.5	7.6	2.4	28.7
1982	46.4	21.5	8.1	2.2	26.2
1983	47.6	20.5	8.5	2.7	24.8
1984	46.7	21.5	9.1	2.9	24.2
1985	45.6	21.6	9.6	3.1	24.6
1986	45.7	21.2	9.8	3.2	24.8
1987	46.4	20.5	10.0	3.4	24.5
1988	46.0	20.8	10.0	3.6	24.4
1989	45.7	20.8	10.1	4.0	24.2
1990	45.6	20.9	10.7	3.6	24.1
1991	45.7	21.3	10.3	3.8	24.1
1992	46.0	21.2	9.9	4.3	24.0
1993	46.1	21.9	10.0	4.1	23.3
1994	45.5	22.3	10.1	4.2	23.2
1995	46.4	21.8	9.7	4.5	22.9
1996	45.7	22.7	10.4	4.5	22.4

Source:

Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual 1996, Vol. 1, June 1997, Table 19, p. 54, and annual. (Additional resources: <http://www.eia.doe.gov>)

^a Products sum greater than 100% due to processing gain. The processing gain for years 1978 to 1980 is assumed to be 4%.

^b Includes aviation gasoline, kerosene, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt and road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.